REMARKS

The application has been reviewed in light of the Office Action dated February 6, 2007. Claims 1-20 are pending in this application, with claims 1, 17, and 18 being in independent form. By the present Amendment, claims 1, 9, 17, and 18 have been amended. It is submitted that no new matter has been added and no new issues have been raised by the present Amendment.

Applicant would like to thank Examiner Tucker for conducting a telephone interview with Applicant's representative Joseph Gross on March 21, 2007. During the course of this interview, the patentability of independent claim 1 over the cited art was discussed.

Claims 1-2 and 9-20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over U.S. Patent 7,142,226 (Sakuta) in view of U.S. Patent 5,420,605 (Vouri). Claims 3-8 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over Sakuta in view of Vouri and U.S. Patent 5,926,166 (Khederzadeh). Applicant has carefully considered the Examiner's comments and the cited art, and respectfully submit independent claims 1-20 are patentably distinct from the cited art, for at least the following reasons.

In independent claim 1, as amended, a first input signal is received from a user. The first input signal includes a user request to change the screen resolution. Original coordinates of a foreground window are saved in response to the first input signal. The screen resolution is programmatically changed in one atomic step from the native resolution to a lower resolution in response to the first input signal.

In Sakuta, the screen resolution is changed automatically according to a selected application. The screen resolution is then adjusted according to the needs of the application (see, for example, Abstract). Accordingly, in Sakuta, the input signal is not a user request to change the screen resolution. Rather, the input signal is an instruction to initiate an application and the application later adjusts the screen resolution automatically according to its own needs. Moreover, because Sakuta changes the screen resolution in the process of executing an application, Sakuta fails to teach or suggest that the screen resolution is programmatically changed **in one atomic step**.

Additionally, Sakuta fails to teach or suggest that original coordinates of a foreground window are saved in response to the first input signal. As explained in the Specification of the present Application, by adjusting the screen resolution from a native resolution to a lower resolution, where the native resolution is at least 33% greater in pixel density than the lower resolution, the coordinates of the foreground window may be changed. It is this saving of the original coordinates of the foreground window that allow for the possibility of the foreground window being restored to its original coordinates if and when the screen resolution is adjusted back to its native resolution.

The Examiner alleges that this feature is taught by the maximize/restore feature of Windows 95 where a maximize icon is used to change the coordinates of a foreground window and a restore icon is used to revert the foreground window to its original coordinates. However, in Windows 95, the restore feature may only be used to revert the foreground window to its original coordinates after the maximize feature has been utilized or after a related minimize feature has been utilized. In Windows 95, the restore feature may not be used to revert the foreground window to its original coordinates after

the screen resolution has been changed. Moreover Windows 95 teaches away from this feature because in Windows 95, a change in screen resolution would require that the operating system be restarted, and as a result of the restart, coordinate information of foreground windows are lost. Accordingly, Windows 95 fails to teach or suggest this claimed feature.

Moreover, Applicant must challenge the Examiner's taking of official notice as to the functionality of Windows 95 in the present Office Action as Windows 95 fails to teach or suggest the above claimed feature.

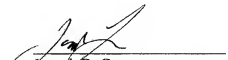
In Vouri, a user may initiate a change in screen resolution or color depth without having to exit out of either currently opened applications or the operating system (see, for example, col. 2, lines 13-18). The display mode is changed by executing an "Anyview (TM)" utility and then, within the Anyview window, selecting from a group of icons associated with different display resolutions and color depths (see col. 5, lines 5-10). Alternatively, the change may be made automatically upon opening an application that would stand to benefit form the changes (see col. 2, lines 52-67). Alternatively, rather than using the Anyview window, a toolbar interface may be used to select from the desired display modes (see col. 5, lines 48-51). However, Vouri fails to teach or suggest that original coordinates of a foreground window are saved in response to the first input signal.

Moreover, Khederzadeh neither teaches nor suggests this claim element and the Examiner does not allege that it does. Accordingly, independent claim 1 is patentably distinct from the cited art for at least the above reasons. Additionally, claims 2-20 are patentably distinct from the cited art for at least similar reasons.

If a telephone interview could advance the prosecution of this application, the Examiner is respectfully requested to call the undersigned attorney.

Favorable reconsideration is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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